

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. At Swinoujscie (Swinemuende), there have been no large scale changes in either the Soviet or the Polish garrisons. The Soviet naval force at Swinoujscie has 40 to 50 small vessels at its disposal.
2. Small sections of a Polish heavy artillery regiment are quartered in the Polish naval barracks at Swinoujscie, while the remainder of the regiment is at Warsaw, on the northwest part of Wollin Island. A new type of large tractor has been observed in use for transporting artillery pieces. Pieces belonging to the regiment have not been observed, but, according to an unconfirmed report, the regiment is armed with 152 mm cannons.¹
3. At Przytor (Pritter), on Wollin Island, and five kilometers east of Swinoujscie, preliminary work (measuring, etc.) is in progress for the construction of cantonment buildings; according to a report, these are intended for Polish troops.
4. The Polish troop units have in most cases returned to their garrison towns, following the summer and fall maneuvers. This year, the entrance into the garrison took place without the "spontaneous" festive reception which has been the rule up to now.
5. The attitude of the Polish soldiers toward the many Soviet officers in the Polish Army is, from the standpoint of the army's leadership, far from satisfactory. The strongly pursued instruction in the Russian language is said to have further worsened the situation. Added to this is the fact that radio broadcasts by the Western powers, especially with regard to the Soviet Union's exploitation of Poland, are now well-known in the barracks. This summer's events in the East Zone of Germany have also not been without effect.
6. The giant-sized portraits of Stalin, which were to be found in many places in the barracks and other military installations, are said to have now been exchanged for portraits of a more modest, normal size. Stalin's name is rarely heard now in the army, and then always in connection with Lenin's as the latter's most faithful follower.

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